# NOTE LIII.

## NEW SPECIES OF HEXAGONIA (CARABIDAE) FROM THE MALAY-ISLANDS.

DESCRIBED BY

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Besides *H. Bowringi* Schaum, from Poeloe Penang and of which I possess a specimen labelled »Sumatra", no species of *Hexagonia* have been recorded from the Indo-Malayan Region. I have now to add three more species and two of them have proved to be new to science, whilst one seems to be identic with *H. Kirbyi* Schm. Göb. from continental India (exact locality somewhat doubtful). All these species have been taken in Java, but one of the new species (*nigrita* m.) also occurs in Sumatra. Mr. Th. Lucassen sent over to the Leyden Museum two specimens of *H. Kirbyi* Schm. Göb., together with three examples of a new species (*Lucassenii* m.) captured in two different localities, but all under similar circumstances, hidden in the sheathes formed by dead leaves of the sugar-cane.

### *Hexagonia nigrita*, v. d. Poll.

*Nitida, nigra, antennis, mandibulis, palpis pedibusque piceis. Caput inter antennas late bi-impressum, pone oculos fossula profunda, in vertice linea curvata fossulas postoculares conjungente. Prothorax capite haud latior, subcordiformis, angulis anticis obtuse rotundatis, lateribus sat rotundatis ante basin nonnihil emarginatis, margine basali recta, angulis posticis quadrangularibus; in disco linea lata profunde impressus, juxta margines laterales carinula instructus et ante basin utrinque impressione lata subrugosa. Elytra prothorace duplo latiora, humeris valde rotundatis, lateribus fere rectis, parallelis, ad apicem conjunctim late rotundata; subtiliter punctato-striata, intervallis planis, levibus, intervallo quinto singulo, intervallo tertio tribus punctis magnis,* *impresso. Subtus fere levis, segmento ultimo ventris subtiliter striolato-rugoso, ad marginem utrinque punctis piliferis tribus, instructo.*

*H. Bowringi* Schaum, *proxima sed statura majore, prothorace multo angustiore, valde distincta.*

Long. $10^1/_2$—$11^1/_2$ mm.

*Habitat:* Batavia (Java), Highlands of Padang (Sumatra).

Nitid black with the antennae, the parts of the mouth and the legs with the coxae piceous or brown. Head large, smooth, between the antennae with two broad shallow impressions, united in front by an impressed transverse groove, behind the eyes with a deeply impressed pit, both pits united by a more or less visible shallow arcuate impression on the vertex. Antennae long, extending beyond the base of the thorax. Prothorax not broader than the head, subcordiform, the front angles rounded, the sides rounded and moderately emarginate before the posterior angles, which are almost quadrangular, the basal margin straight; the disc rather smooth, very faintly wrinkled in a transverse direction, with a deep and broad linear impression in the middle, not quite reaching the front and basal margins, just along the lateral margins provided with a fine costa and along the innerside of the costae with a broad impression, very conspicuous near the base but becoming the more and more obsolete towards the top. Elytra twice as broad as the thorax at the base, the shoulders obsolete and broadly rounded, the sides almost straight and parallel, at the apex gradually rounded with a slight emargination before the top; striated, the striae faintly punctate, the punctures increasing in size near the margins, the intervals plain and impunctate except three large punctures on the third interval, one close to the base, an other below the middle and the third near the apex, and a single pit on the fifth interstice near the top. Underneath rather smooth, a few large punctures on the prosternum and the last ventral segment rugosely striated and provided on each side of the upper margin with three piliferous punctures.

Closely allied to *H. Bowringi* Schaum, but that species is considerably smaller and has a much larger and more heart-shaped thorax and shorter antennae, which only extend slightly beyond the middle of the thorax. Besides its being a trifle smaller I cannot find any difference between my Javan and Sumatran specimens.

### *Hexagonia Lucassenii*, v. d. Poll.

*Minor, angusta, nitida, rufo-testacea; capite et quinta parte apicali elytrorum brunneis; antennis, mandibulis palpisque rufis; pedibus testaceis. Caput subrugosum, in vertice levior, inter antennas obsolete bi-impressum. Prothorax cordiformis, capite haud latior, angulis anticis late rotundatis, lateribus basin versus sat angustatis, rotundatis et paullo emarginatis ante angulos posticos, qui anguli acuti paullisper prominent; rugulosus, in medio linea lata valde impressus, juxta margines laterales impressione lata, obsoleta, magis rugosa instructus. Elytra prothorace dimidio latiora, humeris valde rotundatis, lateribus fere rectis, parallelis, ad apicem conjunctim late rotundata; punctato-striata, intervallis planis, levibus, intervallo quinto singulo, intervallo tertio tribus punctis obsoletis instructo. Pars inferior sublevis, capite transversim plicato, prosterno dense punctato.*

Long. 7 mm.

*Habitat*: Kemanglen: Tegal, Java (Lucassen!).

A small and slender species. Nitid, pale rufous with the head brown, the antennae and parts of the mouth rufous, the apical part of the elytra with a common bisinuate brown or blackish spot, entirely occupying the reflexed margin or even extending somewhat beyond it; the legs testaceous. Head between the antennae with two shallow broad impressions, united by an impressed transverse line in front, behind the eyes with a very obsolete small pit; finely rugose, punctured on the vertex. Antennae long, considerably overreaching the base of the thorax. Prothorax as wide as the head, heart-shaped, the front angles obtuse, the sides gently rounded and emarginate before the hinder angles, which are slightly projecting and acute, the base nearly straight; the disc with a broad deep linear impression along the middle, abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly, the lateral margins narrowly grooved, on each side at the base an oblique strong impression, coarsely punctured all over. Elytra with the shoulders obsolete and broadly rounded, the sides straight and parallel, conjointly and gradually rounded at the apex with a slight emargination before the top; rather strongly punctate-striate, the intervals plain and impunctate, except the third which is provided with three shallow large punctures, one near the base, one below the middle and an other close to the top, and the fifth interstice which shows a single puncture at some distance from the apex. Underneath rather smooth, the head finely plicated in a transverse direction, the prosternum densely punctured.

This species has some resemblance with the African *H. praeusta* Chaud. At the request of Mr. Ritsema, I have dedicated this species to Mr. Lucassen.

## *Hexagonia Kirbyi*, Schm. Göb.

The Leyden Museum possessed already a specimen captured by Dr. de Gavere near Batavia, when recently two specimens were sent over by Mr. Lucassen from Boemiajoe (Tegal: Java) at the feet of Mt. Slamat at a height of about 1000 feet. They correspond so well with Schmidt-Göbel's description and figure (Faun. Coleopt. Birman. p. 51, pl. 2 fig. 2 [1]) that, notwithstanding the different localities, I dare not treat our Javan insect as distinct. The only character of which no mention is made in the careful description, is the presence of rows of very large and closely set transverse piceous dots on the elytra.

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1) According to the Munich Catalogue, *H. apicalis* Schm. Göb. should be figured on pl. 2 fig. 1, which is quite erroneous, that species not being figured at all.